

<i>Catocala cara</i> Guenée.	<i>Euparthenos nubilus</i> Hübner.
“ <i>amatrix</i> Hübner.	<i>Parallelia bistriaris</i> Hübner.
“ <i>concupens</i> Walker.	<i>Homoptera lunata (edusa)</i> Drury.
“ <i>groteiana</i> Bailey.	<i>Eipzcuxis americana</i> Guenée.
“ <i>ultronia</i> Hübner.	“ <i>lubricalis</i> Geyer.
“ <i>ilia f. uxor</i> Guenée.	“ <i>denticulalis</i> Harvey.
“ <i>ilia f. osculata</i> Hulst.	“ <i>scobialis</i> Grote.
“ <i>antinympa</i> Hübner.	<i>Plathypena scabra</i> Fabricius.
“ <i>badia</i> Grote & Robinson.	<i>Hypena humuli</i> Harris.
“ <i>amica f. nerissa</i> Hy. Edwards.	

And about 30 to 40 species as yet unidentified.

Geometridae.

<i>Hydriomena latirupta</i>	Walker.
“ “	var.

About a dozen species of the so-called micro-Lepidoptera.

LIMOSINA MIRABILIS COLLIN, A SPECIES OF BORBORIDÆ NEW TO THE UNITED STATES.

BY J. R. MALLOCH AND F. KNAB,
U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.



Fig. 1. Hind leg
of *Limosina mirabilis* Collin.

Amongst a miscellaneous lot of Diptera collected at Veitch, Va., on June 9, 1912, there were three specimens of an interesting Borborid. It was originally described by J. E. Collins (Ent. Month. Mag., Vol. 13, 2d ser., p. 59, figs. 5, 6, 1902), from specimens taken by G. H. Verrall at Newmarket, England, and recorded also from Kirtling, England in the same paper. The remarkable thorn on the hind tibia present in both sexes (see fig. 1) readily distinguishes it from any other described species of the genus *Limosina*. The wing has the second and third costal divisions sub-equal.